

amphiregulin, a member of the epidermal growth factor family, among other genes. BRCA1 and BRCA2 are zinc finger-containing proteins implicated in hereditary breast and ovarian cancers. KRAB repressor domain-containing zinc-finger proteins are involved in epigenetic silencing of genes. BTB/POZ are domain-containing zinc-finger proteins such as, PLZF (promyelocytic leukemia zinc finger), which is fused to RARalpha (retinoic acid receptor alpha) in a subset of acute promyelocytic leukemias (APLs), where it acts as a potent oncogene.

The paragraph beginning at page 24, line 3, is amended as follows:

Previous studies have demonstrated that nucleosome disruption is achieved in vitro with only partial SWI/SNF complexes or with the BRG1 subunit alone, which is a DNA-dependent ATPase. Phelan, M.L. et al., Mol. Cell, 3, 247 (1999). Consequently, it was important to determine whether recombinant SWI/SNF subunits can support factor-dependent [prompter] promoter remodeling and transcriptional activation on chromatin templates in vitro. It was found that recombinant BRG1 and BAF155 are sufficient for transcriptional activation of the chromatin-assembled  $\beta$ -globin gene by EKLF in vitro. Only very weak transcriptional activation of the  $\beta$ -globin promoter was observed when EKLF was incubated in the presence of the free recombinant SWI/SNF subunits, BRG1, BAF155 (the yeast SWI3 homologue), BAF170, or hBRM. Importantly, addition of a minimal SWI/SNF complex containing recombinant BRG1 and BAF155 generated high levels of  $\beta$ -globin transcription by EKLF, which was fully comparable to that obtained with native E-RC1. Assembly of BAF170 into this minimal BRG1/BAF155 complex did not increase transcription relative to the levels observed with BRG1/BAF155 alone.

The paragraph beginning at page 28, line 6, is amended as follows:

Zinc finger proteins:

1. GATA-1 (erythroid), Sp1 (ubiquitous), [EKLF erythroid]) EKLF (erythroid),